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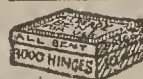


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VOL. VII. A. BULLARD & CO., 97 PEMBROKE ST. BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST, 1901. 35 AND 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. NO. 8.

How the Little Girl Saved a Soldier.

It happened in 1870, which is still spoken of as the "terrible year," in Bois le Duc. The war between France and Prussia had raged all about them, but not a soldier had been seen in the tiny village, for which the peasants daily thanked their stars. The old man who lived alone with his son Charles in the chateau above the town and who was still known as "le duc," though his title had vanished with his estates long before, firmly believed that France was on the road to ruin, but he scoffed at the idea that the Prussians would ever invade French territory.

But one fine summer morning Bois le Duc was startled by the sound of martial music, and a body of Prussian soldiers marched through the town. Up the hill went the Prussians, and there before the old chateau the order



"GET INSIDE THE OVEN."

to halt was given. The old soldier had seen their coming and had prepared, according to his ideas, to receive them. From an upper window waved the colors of France, and as one of the Prussian officers started to enter the house to learn the meaning of this hostile display he was met by the old man, who had dressed himself in his ancient uniform, and stood, sword in hand, in the center of the room.

"Ah, Prussian pig!" exclaimed he, drawing his sword. "Draw and defend yourself, or I will hew you down. No Prussian ever yet entered my house nor shall while I live."

His brave words seemed almost ridiculous when one looked at his white locks and shaking hand. The Prussian officer smiled at the thought of a sword combat with him and would probably have withdrawn, leaving the old man in peace, had not an overzealous soldier, thinking that his officer was in danger, rushed in and bayoneted the old man as he stood.

The mistake was unfortunate, but the Prussian command could not afford to waste time over a single dead Frenchman. The house was fired, the soldiers marched on, and by the time the rear of the column disappeared over the next hill little but a heap of smoking ashes was left on the spot where the old chateau had stood.

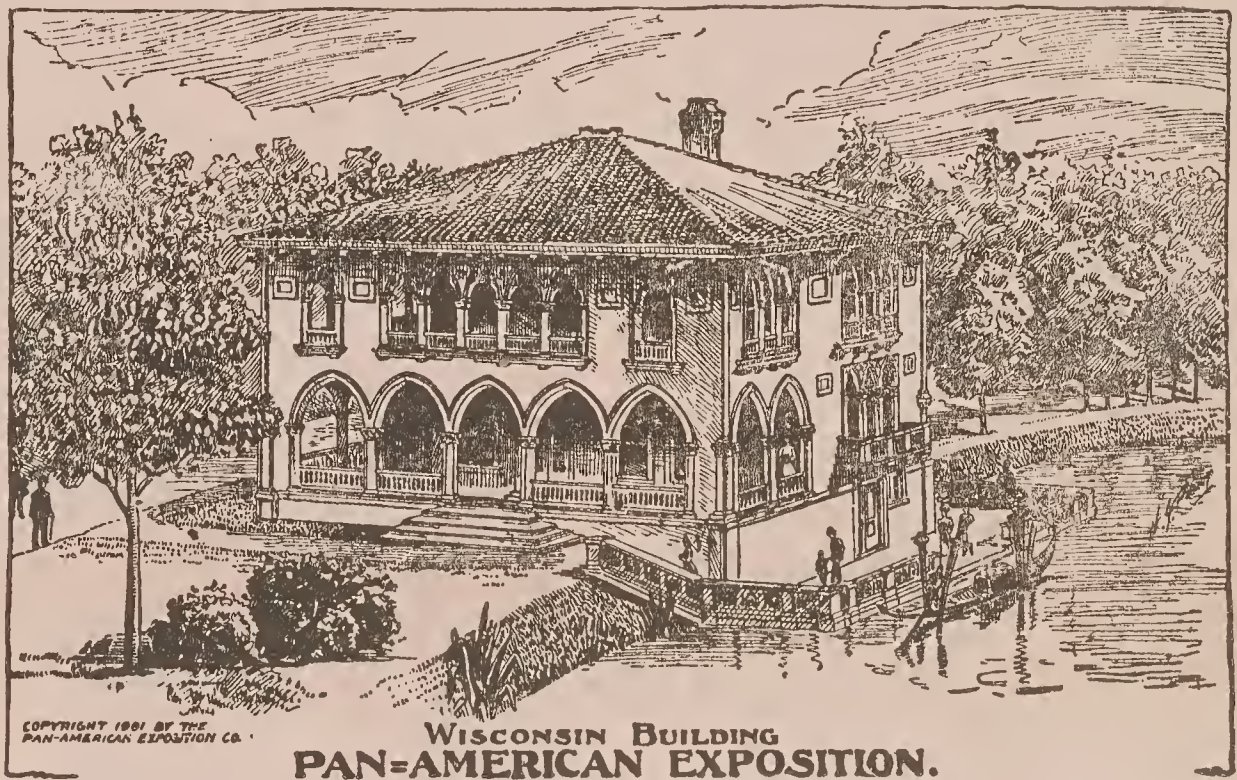
But the boy Charles, standing there

beside the ashes of his father, swore to be revenged upon the Prussians. From that moment he was a man, he had a purpose.

On the afternoon of the day on which the Prussians marched through Bois le Duc Charles learned from the villagers the whereabouts of the nearest body of French soldiers and set off to join them.

It was soon discovered that the strange, silent lad was a valuable member of the company on account of his knowledge of woodcraft and his absolute fearlessness. Important scouting duty was intrusted to him, and after a time he became the captain of the most daring of all the bands of the franc-tireur. His little company was a constant aggravation to the Prussians, a very thorn in the sides of division commanders.

One afternoon shortly after the second visit of the Prussians to Bois le Duc little Marie Duret was alone in her parents' cottage while they were at work in the fields. Marie was a comely little maiden, a dark eyed, nut brown peasant girl, and though not a dozen summers had passed over her head she was a neat, thoroughgoing little housewife. Although her home stood quite apart from the other cottages and not far from the great forest, so that it could scarcely be called a part of Bois le Duc at all, Marie had become so accustomed to playing the



WISCONSIN BUILDING
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

mistress for a whole day at a time that she did not in the least mind the loneliness.

Today she had set the house in order, had swept the floor and had piled beside the large brick oven a heap of fagots against the morrow's baking. All her tasks completed, Marie took possession of a low chair and began sedately to amuse herself with a large rag doll, her only playmate and inseparable companion.

Now, it happened that on this very morning Captain Charles, the franc-tireur, having gone out on a reconnoitering expedition, had been cut off from his men by half a dozen Prussian cavalymen and had run for his life. The Duret cottage was the only one near him, and so while Marie sat talking to her doll the door was suddenly burst open, and the soldier rushed in. Marie knew at once that it was Captain Charles, for she had often seen him about the village, and as she had heard of his brave deeds in aid of the French she was not in the least frightened.

"Where canst thou hide me, little one?" the man hurriedly asked. "The Prussians are on my track."

Marie had heard those stories of the Prussians, and her heart sank with fear at the thought of facing such monsters. Nevertheless she showed herself a brave little woman. For an instant she glanced helplessly around the room. Truly there were few hiding places in the little cottage. Then her eyes fell on the large baking oven, and her busy little brain found a way out of the difficulty. She quickly bade the franc-tireur get inside the oven, and then she filled it with loose fagots.

Scarcely was her work finished when she heard a loud knocking on the door, and a Prussian officer entered. He stopped, abashed, when he saw only the little maid before him. Perhaps the thought of some little girl that he had left behind in the fatherland came to his mind, for the look in his eyes was quite gentle and his voice trembled in spite of himself when he spoke.

"We saw a man enter this house just now," he said. "Tell me, my little maid, where he is."

In the moment while she was waiting for him to speak Marie had had time to collect her wits and to reflect that the man did not look like such a monster after all. Now she replied readily:

"A man? Oh, yes; a soldier just came in here and left that," pointing to an old musket of her father's which stood in the corner of the room. "But he is gone now," she added.

She carefully related to the Prussians how the franc-tireur had taken the path that led from the rear of the cottage to the forest.

The girl answered the questions so readily that it was hard for the officer to suspect her of deceiving him, but he ordered his men to make a thorough search of the cottage. They looked in closets and cupboards and rummaged the loft. One of the men in passing opened the oven door and glanced in. Marie's heart almost ceased beating, but she gave no sign of her alarm. Seeing nothing but the heap of fagots, the man closed the door. Marie could hardly keep from heaving a sigh of relief. It seemed in her own mind that

she must give a shout of joy. As they were preparing to leave one of the men asked:

"Shall we not fire the cottage?"

It was the usual rule when a peasant was suspected of harboring a franc-tireur to burn his cottage as a lesson to him and a warning to all others, but Marie's winsome manner had touched the officer's heart, and the questioner received a curt, almost savage "No!"

Marie watched the Prussians ride away, and when they were well out of sight she let Captain Charles out of his narrow hiding place. He had heard all that passed in the cottage, and he kissed Marie and called her a brave girl. Then he departed by the road opposite to that which the Prussians had taken to join his men at their meeting place in the forest.

Marie was the pride of her parents and the heroine of the town when her story was made known. And in the depths of the forest, when the franc-tireur gathered about their campfire and their leader told of his narrow escape and the bravery of the little peasant girl, each man lifted his canteen and enthusiastically drank to the health and prosperity of Marie Duret.

The landlady of the little vine covered inn at Bois le Duc tells this story to every stranger who visits the place, and if one is inquisitive enough to ask



HE KISSED MARIE AND CALLED HER A BRAVE GIRL.

what afterward became of the franc-tireur and the peasant girl she will unfold her hands and say:

"Just walk up to yonder brick house on the hill and ask for M. le Maire and his goodwife. There you will find Captain Charles and the brave Marie"—Earl May in Chicago Inter Ocean.

In and On.

Benny was a new boy at school, and as the teacher enrolled his name in her book she asked, "Where do you live, Benny?" "On Blinker street," he answered. "You should say, 'In Blinker street.' That is considered the proper form now." "Yes'm." "You have lately come to town, have you not?" "Yes'm." "Where was your home before?" "Boonville." "Where is Boonville?" "In the Erie canal, ma'am," said Benny.—American Boy.

A KING AND A SWORD

FREDERICK THE GREAT, THE WAR-RIOR PRINCE.

A Coward In His First Battle—Always Outnumbered, Yet Won Great Victories—At War With Women, He Preferred Death to Defeat.

[Copyright, 1901, by G. L. Kilmer.]



WHEN Donaparte, the conqueror of Prussia, stood at the tomb of Frederick the Great, he exclaimed to the officers around him, "Ah, gentlemen, if he were alive we wouldn't be here." Had the shuttle of time shifted backward or forward a generation the great Corsican would indeed have found a doughtier sword than his own barring the road when he sounded the battle cry, "On to Berlin!"

Like Napoleon, Frederick the Great was a man of destiny. At first a despised and buffeted princeling, he became the life and soul of martial Prussia. At times an outcast, then a prisoner with the shadow of the gallows over him, the life of the heir to the throne from the age of 18 to 22 was one to test the fiber even of a scion of royalty.

After a reconciliation with his father Frederick led a life of seclusion and study until called to reign. He was then 28 years old and at once set to work to overturn the opinions of the wise men of Europe as to what would happen with a scholar and a rhapsodist on the throne. The old king had left a good treasury and 70,000 of the finest troops in the world. In a short time the emperor of Germany died and the young king of Prussia saw his chance.

He first dispatched an ambassador to Vienna, offering to the young Austrian queen, Maria Theresa, the support of Prussia for her husband, Francis I, as emperor and a large treasure if in exchange Austria would allow Prussia to annex the province of Silesia, on its southern borders. The ambassador had barely passed from sight when the young king, in the prime of manhood, marched into Silesia at the head of 40,000 men and in a six weeks' campaign overran the territory.

The offer to Maria Theresa was rejected, for Silesia had been under Austrian control a hundred years. Not a single court in Europe but resented the audacity of the "parvenu king." England sent to Vienna the amount of gold Frederick had offered, and it was rumored that Austria, England, Poland and Russia would combine to carve up Prussia.

Only one stronghold in Silesia had held out against the Prussians. This was the region around Glogan and Neisse. Frederick brought to the field 20,000 more soldiers and was about to storm Neisse when he learned that an Austrian army was marching to raise the siege. With 20,000 troops he fell upon the Austrians blockaded by

snow at the village of Mollwitz. He failed to surprise the camp or he might have destroyed the enemy at a blow.

The Austrians were in line to meet the Prussian attack and in one impetuous charge routed Frederick's cavalry, the king fleeing with it over 30 miles. But, while the king went to the rear, his stout soldiers fought on, resisting, one after another, five charges of their exultant foe. These were the incomparable fighting machines bequeathed to Frederick, and they never for a moment wavered. That night they bivouacked on the red-dened field, with the Austrians in flight.

Mollwitz settled the fate of Silesia, but Frederick stood before the world a personal coward as well as a royal conqueror. Privately he gave as his reasons for making war "ambition, interest and the desire to make people talk about me." His cowardice was the talk of a day, for the shrewd eyes of Europe saw that the Prussian army itself was invincible. Alliances were sought on every side, but Frederick turned from them all. Assuming an air of thoughtlessness and frivolity he matured still deeper plans of conquest. Even Voltaire could not penetrate his secrets. Writing of him at the time the great Frenchman called him a little man, pale and thin. Generally his complexion was sallow, for he suffered much with ague. When the death of the emperor awoke him from lethargy, he lay in bed with fever, but immediately sprang up, and the fever left him. During his campaigns he arose at 4 o'clock and kept the saddle all day. On one campaign to steal a march on the Austrians he covered 700 miles in a single week and on another did not close his eyes for six nights.

The year following Mollwitz found Frederick in the field again, pushing on through Moravia toward Vienna. With the help of France and Saxony this country had been torn from Austria. The Austrians with unusual energy tried to cut the Prussian column off from the French at Prague. With 30,000 men the impetuous king fell upon the Austrians and after four hours of the fiercest battle, in which he regained the honor lost at Mollwitz, drove the enemy from the field, leaving 7,000 killed and wounded.

As a result of the victory of Chotusitz Silesia was ceded to Prussia and Frederick at once cut loose from France. He declared that he would rest from war and attend to the affairs of his kingdom. But the armies of Maria Theresa defeated the French and the valorous queen threatened to retake Silesia from Frederick. At the head of an army he again marched toward Vienna, but in spite of his courage and energy came near defeat. He confessed to numerous blunders and in the time of danger the French in turn deserted him in the field. But the king was undaunted. He wrote to Berlin just before the decisive battle of Hohenfriedburg: "I toil night and day to improve our situation. The soldiers will do their duty. If needs be we must fight we will do it like men driven desperate."

At Hohenfriedburg Frederick marshaled 70,000 against 75,000 Austrians and Saxons. The battle lasted 15 hours and the Prussian trophies were

73 standards, 66 cannon and 7,000 prisoners. The enemy lost besides 9,000 killed and wounded. This victory the atheistical king attributed to the help of God. At the outset he had refused to bring the name of deity into the quarrels of men. Within six months the Prussians won two more victories, and the treaty of Dresden sealed Silesia to Frederick, who in turn gave his allegiance to Francis I as emperor of Germany.

Frederick laid down the sword with the reputation of being the greatest general of the age. All Europe feared him as it later did Napoleon. His greatest trial and his greatest triumphs were to come. Throughout all his reign, even in the enemy's country, he had remained light of heart, beguiling the moments with fetes, display and enjoyment. This was to dazzle the world. The king slept on a pallet and in off hours made his intimates forget he wore a crown.

After ten years of peace an alliance of Austria, France, Russia, Poland and Sweden was formed to fall upon Prussia from all directions and carve it into slices. Prussia could get together 200,000 soldiers, and the allies mustered 600,000. At the first blow France rushed 150,000 men across the border, and Russia sent down 100,000. Undaunted, Frederick set out to divide



FREDERICK THE GREAT.

his enemies. Saxony was subject to Poland, and in one campaign the Prussians swept over it and levied troops and treasure. From Dresden the king marched on to Prague, leaving his own dominion exposed to France. Victorious at Prague, where he lost 7,000 men and his best general, he turned back against the French and at Rossbach routed 63,000 with a loss of only 500.

The war lasted seven years, and during that time Frederick did not see his own capital. He fought battle after battle in Bohemia, in Saxony and in Prussia, always outnumbered at least two to one. Rossbach was a Waterloo for the French. Frederick's force was less than half that of the enemy, and he only put one division into action. One month later he attacked 80,000 Austrians at Leuthen with only 30,000 Prussians, captured a force as large as his own, with 130 cannon and 50 standards, relieved Berlin, but did not enter it, and then marched east to meet the hosts of the czar.

The bloodiest battle of the whole war was fought at Zorndorf between 37,000 Prussians and 60,000 Russians. The fighting was hand to hand, for Frederick ordered no quarter in retaliation for the brutalities of the invaders. The Russians left 19,000 victims on the field and fled from Prussia. The night before this battle the king passed hours criticising and amending the poetry of Rousseau.

Three years of marvelous success, and the tide turned. Disaster followed disaster, but the lion hearted Frederick had no thought of yielding to his foes. At Kunersdorf his army was routed, leaving Berlin exposed to the Russians. Spurred to desperation in the fight, Frederick led the charge in person and three times his horse was killed under him. At one crisis he invited death by the enemy's bullets. He had given up his cause as lost, but refused to surrender. Death would have been welcome.

After the battle the king rallied his broken lines and blocked the road to Berlin. But fortune was only temporary. The Russians took Berlin, and Frederick was like a hunted hare. England deserted him. The Pompadour in Paris and Catherine II in St. Petersburg joined their personal hatred to the loftier anger of Maria Theresa. There was nothing left but a hopeless fight to the death. He was a general without troops, a king without a capital or means, a monarch without a friend. Savagely he fought on, winning battles where genius and courage had play and losing only when mobbed by innumerable foes. Finally Russia withdrew, and France declared herself neutral. This was at the very time when Frederick's cause was most desperate, but his enemies had had enough of it. Maria Theresa at last yielded Silesia for good, and Frederick returned to Berlin the greatest soldier of his time and the king of the poorest country on earth. Bravely he set to work and gave the remaining 23 years of his life to making a state, armed at all points. He was left in peace, for Europe did not dare tempt from its sheath the sword of Hohenfriedburg and Rossbach.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

TOM'S WILD RIDE IN THE RAPIDS.

The tourists who visit the Premier rapids, in Canada, seldom fail to take a trip through them in the canoes of the Indian guides. The course is a mile in length, bristling with dangerous rocks. The sport of shooting the rapids, as can be imagined, is perilous as well as exciting.

Among those who engaged passage in the canoes toward the close of a bracing afternoon in early winter were Charles Knox, an American, and his nephew Tom. They were the last to start, each in a birch canoe, manned by dusky "Canucks," as the Indian guides are dubbed. Tom was greatly surprised to learn that these guides, almost without exception, are unable to swim.

THE YOUTH'S REALM,

An Illustrated Monthly
Magazine, for Both
Young and Old.

— PUBLISHED BY —
A. BULLARD & CO.,
97 Pembroke St.,
BOSTON, - - MASS.

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SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper
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An X opposite this paragraph indicates that your subscription to this paper expires with this number. We should be pleased to have you renew your subscription, and select again one of our free, premium gifts. A prompt renewal is necessary if you wish to receive the next number, which goes to press at an early date.

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10c per line, 90c per inch, 45c per 1-2 inch
in advance. Forms close with of preceding
month.

Tom's uncle shot ahead, and his own guide steered with unerring skill among



HE THREW HIS ARMS AROUND THE LOG.

the threatening rocks, cleverly avoiding the gaping whirlpools which swirled on either side. When a third of the distance had been traveled, in what seemed only a few seconds, Tom became possessed with a spirit of mischief and thought he would have some fun with the guide. He gave the canoe a sudden lurch, with the idea of scaring the native. By a miracle the craft did not overturn, the guide lost control of it for a moment, and when he had righted it he found that he had been carried out of his course and was speeding away to the untried and dangerous rocks near the left shore.

After a few narrow escapes the canoe struck on a smooth ledge just beneath the surface, over which the water rushed madly. The sudden stop threw

Tom from his position in the bow into the angry current. When he struck the icy water, the shock was almost enough to overcome him, but he was a strong swimmer and managed to keep afloat despite the chill. He was swept along for some distance and finally succeeded in stopping himself at a large projecting rock, upon which he climbed. It was now almost dark, and it was only by straining his eyes that he could see the guide and the canoe, which was still on the ledge, with the guide vainly striving to paddle off. In a moment the current caught the canoe, and it was hurried into the stream. As it swept downward toward Tom he had a sudden impulse to jump for it, but it passed him with such speed as to give him no time to even make up his mind. The guide and canoe soon disappeared in the darkness, leaving poor Tom alone on the rock.

The sun had set behind a bank of clouds, and these were now overhead. A slow, drizzling rain began to fall, adding to Tom's discomfort, for he was already drenched and shivering. The deafening roar of the rapids made it impossible to cry for help.

"How foolish it was," he thought to himself bitterly, "not to sit still and let the guide manage the boat in peace! I don't see how I'll ever get home again. I can't stay on this cold rock all night."

Tom was recalled from these thoughts by the sound of some object hitting against the rock. Looking down, he saw that a log about ten feet long had struck the rock and was slowly sliding around into the current again.

Almost without thinking, Tom climbed from the rock and sank into the rushing tide, throwing both arms around the log and lying face down upon it. He pushed off, and as the current took up the log the mad ride began.

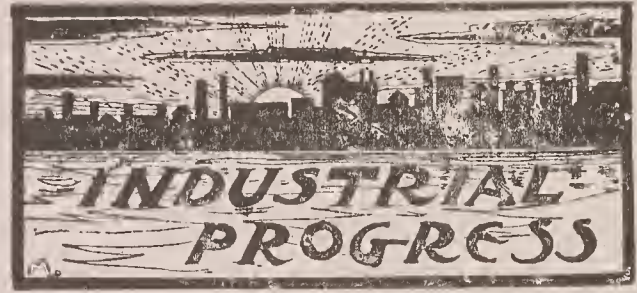
In and out among the rocks, over reefs and past yawning whirlpools the strange bark hurried on with lightning speed. Now and then it would strike with more or less violence against an obstruction, and Tom would get a hard knock and have trouble in keeping his nose too secure position. How the rest of that course was covered Tom could never tell. Many times he gave himself up for lost, and he prayed as he had never prayed before. After awhile he felt the log shooting swiftly into the still water at the end of the rapids. The strain had been so great that the boy trembled like a leaf and lost consciousness. His hold on the log relapsed, and he dropped into the water.

The splash of his fall drew the attention of a small party paddling in a canoe near by. This was Charles Knox and a party of friends looking for Tom, and fortunately they reached him just in time.

In a few days he had entirely recovered from the effects of his adventure, but he remained a more sober and wiser lad.

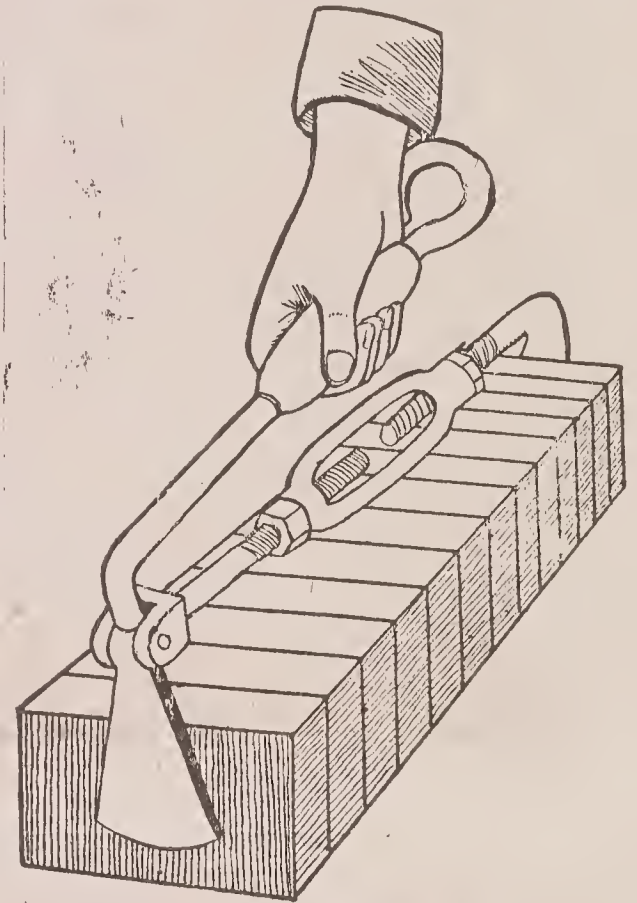
Clay as Track Ballast.

Gravel and broken stone are both being superseded to a considerable extent on numerous western railroads by clay. Its use as ballast is probably the latest employment of this immensely common constituent of the earth's surface.



Frank E. Sproat of Allegheny, Pa., has invented a clamp for carrying brick which comprises essentially a turn buckle engaged by oppositely threaded shafts. Of these shafts one terminates in a grip and the other in a clevis. A bar is pivoted in the clevis and is provided at one end with a grip and at the other end with a handle and a loop.

The bricks are arranged side by side. By means of the oppositely threaded



A NEW BRICK CARRIER.

shafts the device is adjusted to pick up a certain number of bricks. The handle bar is lowered, and the grips are slipped over the sides of the two end bricks. When the device is lifted by the handle, the grips firmly clutch the end of bricks.

The Byproducts of Charcoal.

Modern chemistry has devised marvelous ways of making charcoal so that many valuable byproducts are obtained. The process as conducted by the Germans, the masters of the art, is so simple that it is a wonder that it was so long in developing. Put into a retort a few cords of hard wood, beech or oak, and you get not only charcoal, but tar, raw wood vinegar and methyl alcohol, or wood alcohol.

Japan's Economical Progress.

English reports indicate that the influence of Japan is continually increasing in the east. The Japanese people as well as the government are making energetic efforts to become economically independent of foreign aid by developing the resources of their country, creating transportation lines, establishing manufactories, etc.

May Build Houses of Cement.

The construction of cement houses is under consideration in Pittsburg, where the millions of tons of furnace slag produced every year could thus be utilized.

Oil For Fuel In San Francisco.

Fourscore of the large business con-

cerns of San Francisco, manufacturing plants and street railway lines, are now using California oil for fuel instead of coal.

A Very Strong Silk.

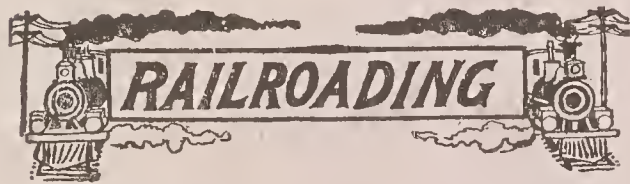
The Syrian silk thread is exceptionally strong, this being due to the excellent quality of the Syrian mulberry leaf on which the worm feeds.

Why We Feel Hungry.

The sensation of hunger has not been easy to explain. The new theory of a German physician is that it is due to emptiness of the blood vessels of the stomach, and it is pointed out that hunger is appeased with the rush of blood to the stomach following the taking of food and beginning of digestion. In many anæmic patients, who have no appetite when the stomach is empty, the blood vessels of the stomach are really congested instead of being empty.

Acres of New Fuel Found.

Near Rio Grande City, Tex., thousands of acres of fuel, extending to an unknown depth, have recently been discovered. Though there is a disagreement as to what the substance really is, the better opinion is that it is clay highly charged with natural gas. The mineral when broken into small pieces ignites quickly and gives out a strong flame that lasts for a long time.



With a view to preventing accidents at level crossings and collisions in the neighborhood of railway stations a very ingenious mechanism has been tried in France. It consists essentially of a huge hook or catch made of iron, which is connected with a lever at the station by means of a wire, through which a current of electricity passes. When it is lying in its place, the train passes over it quite easily, but as soon as it is raised it catches a lever which is attached to the engine.

The lever thus caught causes an air valve on the engine to open automatically and applies the brakes at once, so that the whole train is brought to a standstill within a very short distance.

In foggy weather the use of such an apparatus cannot be overestimated, as it is calculated to prevent a train running into another which happens to be delayed at a station.



Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin, of the brain and spinal cord. The acids of the

ASTHMA CURE FREE!

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

**SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL.
WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.**

**CHAINED
FOR TEN
YEARS**



THERE is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel, New York, Jan. 3, 1901.
Drs. Taft Bros' Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129th st., City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF A POSTAL.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th Street, N. Y. City.

apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose livers are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

French Chemist's Discovery.


The eminent French chemist, Mr. Armand Gautier, has reported a discovery to the Paris Academy of Sciences which may prove of great hygienic value. He has found that finely powdered volcanic stones treated by boiling in water at a temperature of 250 to 300 degrees Celsius yield a liquid identical in composition with the ordinary sulphur water of mineral springs, except that it is stronger than the latter.

Would Eat Food Raw.

Professor Byron Tyler of Chicago has just propounded the remarkable theory that the main cause of all the ills to which flesh is heir is the eating of cooked food. He claims that cooking destroys the life principle in food and that the only way to be healthy is to confine one's eating exclusively to certain nuts and cereals.

Take Time to Breathe.

The doctors advise all persons that have to lean over their work, as in writing, sewing or studying, to stop work now and then, sit back in the chair and take 10 or 12 deep breaths. This is especially important for school children, and the wise and considerate teacher will make it a part of the daily exercise.



THE PUZZLER

No. 95.—A Pyramid.

The central letters spell the name of a city in Russia. 1. A letter. 2. To join. 3. To let blood. 4. Happy. 5. Exiling from one's country. 6. Words in various forms used as a charm.

No. 96.—The Four Winds.



Find the faces of the four winds in this picture.

No. 97.—Charade.

My little pet upon my knee
Gives forth a happy ONE.
Truly at play she is my THREE
And frolics, full of fun.

Sometimes I TWO some naughty boys,
Who TOTAL pets like mine
And scare them with their shouts and noise,
With cruel, base design.

No. 98.—Double Acrostic.

My initials and finals spell the names of a great author and one of his works.

1. A blow. 2. A garden tool. 3. The fruit or seed of the oak. 4. Ingenuous. 5. An instrument for cutting. 6. A feminine name. 7. To mature. 8. Signifies against or opposite. 9. A word that affirms.

No. 99.—Word Square.

1. A precious stone. 2. To diminish gradually. 3. Inclosed space. 4. To jump.

No. 100.—Combination Puzzle.

1. Transpose to perform and make an animal. 2. Transpose a vegetable and make an animal. 3. Transpose to consume and make what is frequently consumed.

When these words have been rightly guessed, transposed and written one below another, they will form a word square.

Add one letter to the beginning and one to the end of the middle word, and you will have a diamond.

Six letters in this diamond may be arranged to form one word.

Of this six letter word my 4, 5, 2, 6 is very combustible. My 3, 5, 2, 4 is to cut down. My 1, 3, 2, 4, 5 is a fabric. My 3, 5, 2, 3 is the end. My 6, 3, 2, 4 is a snare. My 4, 5, 2, 3 is a fruit. My

1, 2, 3, 6 is a vehicle. My 1, 2, 3, 4 is a fish. My 6, 5, 2, 3 is a drop of moisture.

No. 101.—Riddlemeree.

The name of the principal character in a well known fairy tale not famed for domestic virtues.

In rabbit, but not in hare.
In splendor, but not in brightness.
In music, but not in melody.
In forest, but not in wood.
In blossom, but not in flower.
In amusement, but not in play.
In watch, but not in clock.
In river, but not in ocean.
In childhood, but not in youth.

No. 102.—Beheadings.

Behead the fruit of a certain tree and leave a vegetable.

Behead a country in Europe and leave penalty.

Behead a large plant and leave a man's name.

Behead close to and leave a part of the head.

Wise and Otherwise.

Many do not know what they miss—more what they hit.

A fellow is sure to remember a rich dinner even in his dreams.

The persistent lover never gives up so long as there's the sign of a spark left.

Of course the person with a long face has no room for a broad smile.

When disappointment fills your cup, don't be in haste to drink it up. Just wait a bit, the truth I speak, all cups are prone to spring a leak.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 84.—Metagram: Dingle, jingle, single, mangle, tingle.

No. 85.—Book Titles: 1. "Ben-Hur" (her). 2. "To Have and to Hold." 3. "Bleak House."

No. 86.—Numerical Enigma: "He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

No. 87.—Charade: Babel (bay-bell).

No. 88.—Word Square: 1. Rugs. 2. Utah. 3. Gala. 4. Sham.

No. 89.—Flower Puzzle:

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*  L  I  *  *  *  E  L
      *  I  C  *
      *  *
      C  A
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No. 90.—Illustrated Rebus: "What's in a name?"

No. 91.—Rivers In England: 1. Trent. 2. Severn. 3. Ouse. 4. Thames. 5. Medway. 6. Avon, Isis. 7. Mersey. 8. Derwent.

No. 92.—A Riddle: The letter F.

No. 93.—Four Marys: 1. Primary. 2. Infirmary. 3. Summary. 4. Customary.

No. 94.—A Few Arts: Article. Artist. Artisan. Artifice. Artificial. Artillery. Articulate.

A great deal of speculation has been caused by the discovery, about 60 miles from Boise, Ida., of a mineral which has illuminating power. The discovery was made by George F. Ayres, a well known man of Boise, in one of his mines. At the time he did not think much of the matter and therefore paid no attention to it. The farther he went into the mine, however, the brighter the light became, until after a few feet had been worked it was not necessary for him to use a lamp. It was then that he took some of the mineral to Boise and had it examined by assayers.

All assayers to whom it was shown declared that they never heard of it before and were unable to say what it was. T. L. Williams of Boise, who has an interest in some of Mr. Ayres' mines, says in an interview:

"We will go ahead and try to put it to some use and even at the present time are reasonably sure of success. If it does come out as we expect, the mine will be more valuable than we ever believed."

"There is a large body of the deposit, and the farther we go in the stronger becomes the light. Another thing that we are convinced of is that if it can be made practical it will be a perpetual light, for in the throwing off of its rays there does not appear to be any waste of the mineral."

FOR ONE CENT,

the price of a postal card, you can get a selection from the 50 p. c. approval-sheets issued by the Campbell-Mauzy Co. of Rushville, Ind., and be convinced for yourself that they are the best 50 per cent. sheets out.

TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS IN

Electricity.



Oxford Handy Help Series. Illustrated. An instructive manual of the electrical phenomena. Send 35c for REALM one year and receive book free. Sold alone for 15c. Regular price, 25c.



GRANGE BUILDING,
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



SINCE the publication of our last number quite a little controversy has arisen regarding the Japanese postal card illustrated herewith. The general opinion is that Chinese stamps will

not pay the postage on letters to foreign ports, and that when a letter reaches Hong Kong or Japan, stamps of one of these countries must be affixed to it before it can be sent further. It is true that the above stamps must be placed on the letter in addition to the Chinese stamps, but it is not necessary that the letter reach Hong Kong or Japan before the stamps are affixed, as a study of the postmarks upon the card will show. June 4 a 1c card with two Chinese stamps of 1c and 2c value was mailed at Foochow. On the 12th of June the card reached Shanghai and evidently was stamped there with two Hong Kong stamps each of 2c value. The Shanghai postmark was then applied to cancel the new stamps. Shanghai is 600 miles north of Hong Kong and it is evident that the postal never reached Hong Kong. June 16 it was in Japan and July 12th in Boston. It is probable that Hong Kong stamps are kept in most of the Chinese ports and affixed to letters by the proper officials, after which the mail is shipped to Japan and there transferred to ocean steamers which bring it to America.

THE following, though not of a philatelic nature, may interest the stamp collector quite as much as the numismatist. It seems that Samuel McMichan, a Scotch plowman, recently brought to light a potful of silver pennies that were buried probably 587 years ago, or thereabouts, in the following manner. Being a man who takes pride in his furrow, he rested his horses at the end of the field he was working not long ago and cast his eye back along the line he had followed to see that it was straight. It was not. His critical eye noticed an unevenness in the ground, and Samuel McMichan stepped back over the clods of that high-lying field to ascertain the cause. He found that his plow had broken open an earthenware pot, and before him lay scattered hundreds of pieces of what, in his homely lowland way, he called "tin." With

a capful of "tin" McMichan went off and consulted the farmer, and most of the "tin" turned out to be silver pennies of the reigns of Edward I., who annexed Scotland, and Edward II., who lost it. There were over 2,000 of them, all in good preservation, each measuring three-quarters of an inch across. They weighed 51 pounds in bulk.

The oldest of the coins are those of King Alexander of Scotland, who ruled from 1249 to 1285. There are also a few bearing the mint mark of Waterford, in Ireland. The latest are those of Edward II., whom the Scots cheerfully thrashed at Bannockburn in 1314. In 1313 Edward Bruce drove the English oppressor out of Nithsdale, and it is suggested that some Englishman, being in a hurry to reach the border, put his 2,000 silver pennies in a potsherd and buried it in the ground.

In spite of all the precautions taken to avoid the possibility of using the dollar values of revenue stamps a second time, it has been learned that the practice still goes on, owing to one defect in the new stamps. Many firms cancel their revenues with a rubber stamp, using an ink containing glycerine. It is an easy matter to wash this cancellation from the stamp without defacing the specimen, by simply using water. The gray revenues are printed from an ink which is very sensitive to acid, so that any attempt to wash away a heavy cancellation by means of acid is easily detected. It is now proposed to surcharge the stamps with a figure representing their value, and to use for the purpose an ink containing glycerine. When the stamps are then washed the value of the specimen will be destroyed, and it is not understood how any further means of defrauding the government could be resorted to by the revenue washers after that. The change is likely to take place at any time, although the department has not promised it.

We are now receiving letters from Porto Rico franked with ordinary 2c U. S. postage stamps, minus the surcharge. The surcharged stamps continue to be used in the Philippines, however, and several new values, including all of the dollar stamps, are to be overprinted and sent to the island. In view of the fact that an order has been sent in for over three million surcharged stamps, we may not ex-

pect to see either a new issue or the ordinary U. S. stamps used in the Philippines for some time to come. We understand that surcharges are to be done away with in the Hawaiian islands.



At the rate the inverted Pan-Americans are now being discovered, it is only a question of time before it will be impossible to tell which are worth the more—the regular stamps or those with inverted centers. Perhaps if only the genuine inverts were reported our newspapers would talk less of the freak stamps. The fact is, a large

number of ordinary stamps are being converted into inverts to puzzle post-office clerks, and attract attention to store windows in which they are usually put on exhibition as a means of advertisement. The stamps are easily made by cutting out the oval with a sharp penknife and replacing it to the center of the stamp up-side-down. The stamp is then pasted to a piece of paper somewhat smaller than the specimen, and the whole glued to the envelope. Wild newspaper reports, telling how much the stamp is supposed to be worth, follow almost every discovery of a stamp of this nature. It is evident that such a stamp has no value, and is not even good for postage if the trick be discovered. So skilfully are some stamps pieced together in this fashion, that even the postal clerks are fooled into believing them to be the genuine inverted specimens. The genuine stamps of 1c and 2c values are not bringing the price expected of them a few weeks ago. A party having five copies of the 1c stamps advertises them at \$17.00 each. As these stamps are much scarcer than the 2c value this is not an exorbitant price. But should fifty more sheets of this value turn up in the next few months, (this being a possibility) the price of the stamp would probably drop to a couple dollars.

It is generally believed that on July 1st all proprietary stamps passed out of use. This is almost true, but one exception need be mentioned—the tax on wine, which will still call for 1c and 2c proprietaries.

The commercial tendency of the day towards combination, is being felt in the stamp world, and several large publishing and stamp houses have already united under one roof.

Word comes from Washington that the demand for Pan-American stamps to the present date has been far in excess of the supply. The Bureau can furnish the Department with only 2½ millions of stamps daily, while postmasters' requisitions aggregate over 5 millions. Postmasters have been notified not to sell Pan-American stamps unless specially called for, but to substitute the general issue.

The new series of Bosnia has been completed by the addition of a 5 crown value. There are now three stamps in the set with value in crowns.

Six postal packet stamps, similar to the ones used in Belgium, are reported from

France. In the centre of the label, which is twice the size of an ordinary stamp, a locomotive is depicted.



Our Great Distribution of Free Samples.



To introduce our juvenile magazine, premiums and novelties, we have decided to give away several thousand packages of **Free Samples**, one package to each person who writes immediately for the same.

Read the instructions below and note contents of each free package, as follows:

100 Foreign Stamps, Japan, etc.

1 Set of 8 Japanese Stamps.

Together with all the following:

1 Stamp Album.

4 sample Blank Approval Sheets.

Samples of new Hinge all bent.

1 Sample Gum Paper.

1 Perforation Gauge for detecting counterfeits, varieties, etc. Also millimetre scale.

2 Illustrated Price-Lists of stamps, premiums, etc.

All the above are free if you read the following instructions.



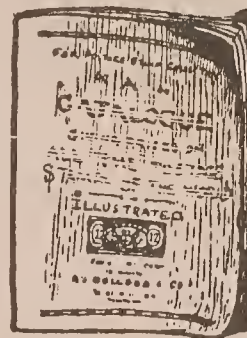
A BIG BARGAIN!

Directions for obtaining the foregoing Free Samples:

One package of the above samples is free to each person who fills out the annexed coupon and sends with it only eight cents (coin or stamps) for a three-month's trial subscription to our large, illustrated paper **The Youth's Realm**, and also two 2c stamps to help pay postage and wrapping of samples and papers. This is **all necessary** to receive the above.

If you want the 10 books advertised elsewhere and **these samples also**, send 35c for a year's subscription to our paper, and send the two 2c stamps extra for postage, as above, and we will mail everything advertised in two separate parcels. Present subscribers must extend their subscriptions to receive the free gifts, stating what month last subscription began.

Don't forget the two 2c stamps. Cut out the coupon now!



COUPON No. 72

Dear Sirs:

Please send free samples and your juvenile publication for three months to—

Name

Town State

St. or Box

A Bullard & Co., 97 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.



On the night of July 3-4, 1901, two large frames of stamps, the property of the U. S. post-office department, were stolen from the government building of the Pan-American Exposition. The stamps, which included all the general issues of U. S. from 1847 to 1888, also two full sets of departments, were valued in the neighborhood of \$4,000, and as yet no trace of the thief has been discovered.

The stamp business in London is reported the best it has been for months, if not for years.

The P. S. of A. convention will be called to order at the Niagara Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., at 9 A. M. on the 19th of August.

The Pan-American stamps are on sale at the post offices in Porto Rico.

An entire U. S. envelope stamp was sold in New York the other day for \$1,800. It was the famous Annapolis provisional, only two copies of which are known to exist.

New York collectors are considering the advisability of starting a daily stamp paper. The plan was once tried, but proved a failure.

The fifth annual convention of the N. E. Phil. Ass'n. was held at Bass Point, Mass., July 5th.

GRANT R. FRANCIS, in writing about the United States Columbus set in "Stamps," calls down the issue in the following words:

"These stamps were announced to be issued for twelve months only and an enormous demand for them was expected from all parts of the world. This undoubtedly took place but the numbers printed were so very great that they were not anything like disposed of by the end of the twelve months and the

stamps were kept on sale for a much longer period. A great deal of very unremunerative speculation took place; one solicitor, it is said, having purchased no less than 62,500 specimens of the \$2 value, no doubt in expectation of cornering this stamp and making a huge profit."

After his death this enormously-large purchase was unloaded on the market in practically one lot and the result was to utterly discredit the whole issue which may now be frequently purchased unused for less than face, and the \$2 is difficult to dispose of at \$1.65 or more.

The "C. E. F." stamps seem to have become a popular issue judging from the number of new stamps over-printed for use in China. Up to date the set consists of ten varieties from 3p to 1 rupee, and the number of stamps printed amounts to over 600,000. The new general issue of stamps for India are said to be in course of preparation, and to resemble the present set with the difference of the monarch's head in place of the late queen's.

The "re" and "cheun" values represented on Corean stamps are the corresponding terms for "rin" and "sen" in the Japanese language.

The league of Canadian Philatelists and the Dominion Phil. Assn. held a joint convention at the Chateau de Ramezay on July 1st. It was proposed to change the name of the first-mentioned organization to the Canadian Phil. Society.

There is no part of the civilized world which is devoid of stamp collectors. Since our acquisition for new territory we have learned that our insular possessions are full of collectors. This is especially noticeable in Porto Rico from which island we are almost daily in receipt of letters from collectors. One of the best magazines devoted to stamp literature and kindred subjects comes from Havana, Cuba, bearing the title



of "E I Curioso Americano," and is printed in Spanish.

"O(h) G(ee)!" exclaimed the fly as his feet caught in the sticky mucilage on the back of an o. g. Columbus stamp of the \$2.00 value, which could not be sold for face and had been reversed for fly paper during the hot weather.

The word Philately is of recent origin, and before its use a word derived from the French was used instead, namely, Timbromania. The French still use the word Timbrology, Timbre meaning stamp.

A Syracuse coal dealer mailed 97 circulars, the other day, using a sheet of inverted 1c Pan-American stamps, little thinking the stamps were of any value. Now he wishes he had been a philatelist.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

This month we make another great offer—The Youth's Realm three months for 8¢ and a free package of stamps, stamp publications, etc. worth many times the price asked for the paper, thrown in as a gift, if two extra stamps are sent us. We do this, in the first place, to gain new subscribers. After a party has read our paper for three months he wants to renew his subscription for twelve more months and thus become a permanent subscriber. In the second place every package of samples we send out advertises our goods and brings us custom. We do not make one cent of profit on this twelve cent offer. In fact we have thus far lost money at the start on each package of samples given away with a three month's trial subscription. But our returns in the end have more than made up for this loss. If you are not a subscriber do not fail to make use of our coupon at once. It will pay you from the start, and we will look to the future for our share of the profit.

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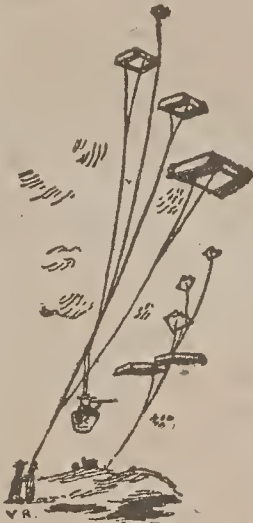
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Diagrams and full directions for making toy kites, the Eddy kite, and the wonderful Blue Hill Observatory box kite. Material costs little or nothing. The box kite will rise straight from the hand, and carry a camera into the clouds for photographing from high altitudes. Large ones used in war for making observations. Inventors now adopt the plan of the kite for new experiments in flying machines. You want to know all about them. Send 10c for trial subscription to our paper and receive these directions, with the history of the kite, free.

REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.



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often as received, will be advertised in THE YOUTH'S REALM. Special Offer: Any of the following sets and varieties sold at price indicated at the right, or we will give as a premium any fifteen cents' worth for each yearly subscription to our large, illustrated paper for young and old.

No.	Stamps.	Price	No.	Stamps.	Price
225	4 Chile	03	726	*8 Salvador 1890	30
230	5 India incl'dg envel's	03	157	*4 Sierra Leone, '87, sur-	50
235	8 Mexican revenues	10		charged Revenue.	
241	3 Peru, 1895, bust	03	730	6 Mexico '74-83 rare,	23
243	25 Mexico	50	735	9 Chile	10
251	3 Japan, new issue, fine	02	740	6 Bulgaria	08
255	3 Cape of Good Hope	02	746	*5 Costa Rica, otg'l 89	15
260	12 Australia incl'dg offic'l	05	752	3 Bavaria '70-'73, 3, 9, 10k	06
266	*4 Mexico, 1864	15	776	8 Ecuador, '92, complete	50
270	*7 Honduras '91	18	780	4 Hungary 1900, fillers	04
276	6 Ecuador '94....	18	786	3 New Zealand, Life In	09
280	3 Bosnia....	03	796	20 Ecuador '65-'97	00
285	*4 Honduras 1878 1c-2r	14	800	*5 Bergeford	08
291	4 Argentine '92	03	806	4 Italy, Segnatasse, blue	10
295	13 Canada	05		12 5 10l,	
300	*6 Costa Rica Official '89	35	811	4 Egypt	03
303	7 Porto Rico	15	816	6 Civil War Revenues	03
310	*5 Cuba, baby head	04	821	5 Belgium P. Packet	06
316	3 Mexico offl. seal, cat 28	09	825	*5 Honduras '90, 1-25c	12
322	4 Mexico	02	830	*5-----'90 Official	
326	6 Jamaica	08		12 5 25 75c	11
331	3 Jamaica incl'dg Jubilee	02			
335	6 Finland	04	835	*3-----'91	08
340	5 Sweden Official	04	840	*4-----'91 envelope	20
346	4 Greece	03	845	*3-----'92	07
350	26 Canada, fine	19	855	3 Chile, revenues, 12 5c	13
355	8 Argentine	05	861	*15 Roman States	10
360	3 Peru	03	866	1 Interior, complete	4.55
365	4 Italy Segnatasse	04	870	7 New Foundland	18
376	*3 Sardinia	03	875	*3 French Guiana	05
381	18 Ecuador, 1 to 10c	25	881	5 Cape Good Hope	04
385	*10 Heligoland	12	910	5 Chile Rev's....	20
390	*3 Guat'a Expo. 2 6 10c	10	915	*3 French Martinique	05
400	*3 Honduras official '90	06	921	*4 Shanghai '93	08
406	*4 Thurn & Taxis,	12	925	8 U. S. Columbus	20
410	3 Mexico, Official	04	932	11 War Dept. complete	4.60
415	5 Proprietary, worth 12c	05	935	12 Pto Rico, baby head	13
421	4 Brit. Honduras' 1891-5	18	942	*5 Venezuela surcharg'd	09
431	4 Serbia	04	945	3 Austria 1850	03
436	2 Chile, envelopes,	05	951	3-----1853	03
441	5 Columbian Repub.	05	955	3-----1861	03
445	10 U. S. 98 De. Revs. cat. 16c	07	961	3-----1863	03
455	*4 Costa Rica 1889	06	965	4 Cuban revenues	06
460	*4 Mexico '74-9,	09	970	3 Jamaica 1885-91	03
465	8 Japan	03			
470	*7 Hamburg, envelopes	10	980	6 Roumania 1894, large,	04
476	6 Hungary 1888	04	985	6 Same, incl'dg 50lb....	06
480	*5 Serbia....	08	991	4 Brit. Guiana	06
485	*2 Costa Rica 1886, envel's	15	995	*3 Corea '85-8	10
491	*4 Venezuela	04	100	11 Treasury, complete	6.65
496	1 Japanese Revenues	10	101	5 Austria, unpaid	05
501	*5 Hussey's Locals, fine	10	102	40 Cuba, worth 1.50	00
506	14 Cuba	25			
511	*25-----'11-'96, rare	45	103	5 Greece, Olymp. Games	15
525	*3-----'76, 77	11	104	5 Ecuador '92	12
530	*3-----'78, 5 25 50c	07	105	5 Peru, unpaid, surch'd	
535	*3-----'80, 5 12 50c	09		in black complete	60
540	*3-----'81, 5 10 20c	10	106	*5 Honduras 1891	12
545	3 Italy Postal Packet	05	107	*6 Honduras 1892	12
551	1 Japanese wedding, 2s,	02	109	3 Cuba '91-94 1 5 10	05
	only one in set.		110	4 Bolivia 1894	05
556	11 Austria 1890-91	12	111	3 Jamaica official	05
560	*8 Samoa, complete,	13	112	3 Peru '97-99, bust	03
565	4 Bolivia '95	07	113	15 Egypt Official	11
570	4 France, unpaid	04	114	15 Columb. Repub.	13
576	3 Barbados,	05	115	*7 Honduras '78	45
580	6 Belgium Postal Packet	09	116	*3 Rendon '91 3 types of	
587	13 Japan 5r to 1y compl.	13		of 2c surch.	13
591	*9 U. S. War Dept.	1.00	117	*11 Honduras '90 Official	50
595	*7 Ecuador	12	118	*4-----'90 envelopes	15
600	*13 Same but including		119	*11-----'92	50
	rare 1 P. &c.	40	121	5 Nicaragua 5c vals.	08
605	*3 Porto Rico revenues,		122	*10-----'90 official	50
	long 04		123	*10-----'91	50
610	15 Jamaica	30	124	*10-----'91 official	50
616	*10 Cuba, 1874-81	12	125	4 Costa Rica '92	08
620	*2 Postal Service envel-		126	*10 Nicaragua '92 official	50
	opes	12	127	4 Justice. The 1c is spec.	4.80
625	7 Mexico, Numerals	07	128	13 Italy, Vic. Emanuel.	20
630	*7 Mexico, Porte De Mar	35	129	6 Brazil Rev's.	07
635	4 Italy Official, surcharg'd		130	3 Western Australia	05
		06	131	2 U. S. Doc. rev. \$1, \$2, gry.	06
640	*10 Roman States	06	132	7 Queensland.....	03
645	*5 Same	03	133	*6 Costa Rica '89 official	35
650	3 Gt. Britain Official '82		134	*9 Venezuela, surch'd	15
	to '85	14	135	3 Periodical, blk, '79-'94	70
655	3 Sweden '58	06	136	*13 Salvador '93	1.00
661	8 Honduras '96, complete	35	137	5 Porto Rico, fine	03
665	*4 Switzerland, '62-78	03			
670	3 Chilean Telegraph	03	138	6 South African Republic	08
676	2 Canada map stamps	03	139	3 French Morocco surch.	07
681	*6 Switzerland '62-81	05	140	3 Austria 1900, hellers	03
685	7 Belg. P. Packet	10	141		
691	*5 Mexican numerals	05	143	*5 Nicaragua '69	35
695	4 Mexican officials	06	144	4 Italy, offl'no surch'd	06
701	3 Norway	02	145	4 Peru	04
705	7 Spain, '90 incl'dg 1 P	10	146	4 Uruguay '94-'95	06
711	5 Mexico, '95	05	147	3-----'91	05
716	5 Bulgaria	05	148	20 Mexican Revenues	25
720	*2 Honduras '65 2rval s	06	149	8 Ecuador Revs., long,	40
			150	3 Natal	04
			152	4 Orange Free States	06
			425		
			153	4 Peru Rey's	04
			154	4 Mexico 1895	03
			155	*4 Hamburg	03
			156	12 Brazil Rev's.	18
				3 Chile, new issue	03

A. BULLARD & CO., 97 PEMBROKE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



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With labels and lists. Packed in mailing boxes.

LITTLE GIANT COLLECTION NO. 1 Contains 20 rare specimens from various parts of the world, including Rose Quartz, Feldspar, Garnet, Onyx, Obsidian, Alabaster, etc. Price 20 cts. Or free with Realm 1 year for 35c and 3c extra to help pay postage.

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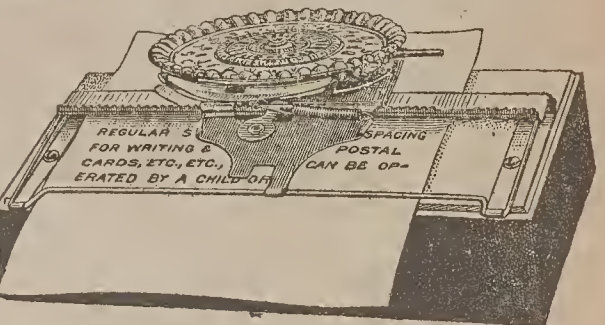
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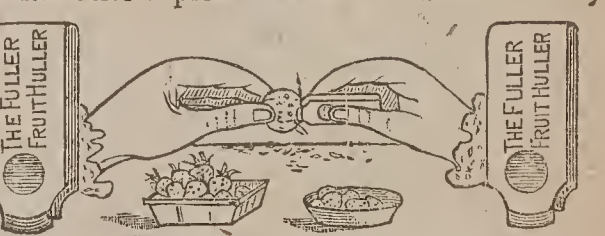


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\$5 orange red "
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100 common foreign, mixed, including Africa, South America, etc. 1 foreign envelope.
1 packet hinges. 5 blank approval sheets.
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100 var. U. S. stamps in every 10th packet
ALL FOR 27c POST PAID.
Can you see how its done? Your money back if not satisfied. Only a limited number of these packets, so order early if you want one.

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11 Barbados	\$0.20	10 Cyprus	\$0.30
12 Br. Guiana	.35	20 India	.25
30 Canada	.30	10 Newfoundland	.25
15 Ceylon	.30	17 N. S. Wales	.20

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NOTE: Goods to be expressed are sent from either N. Y. or factory in Ind., according to destination. **REALM, Sta. A Boston, Mass.**

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Faultless Hinges, sample 1000 8
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50c Omaha 25
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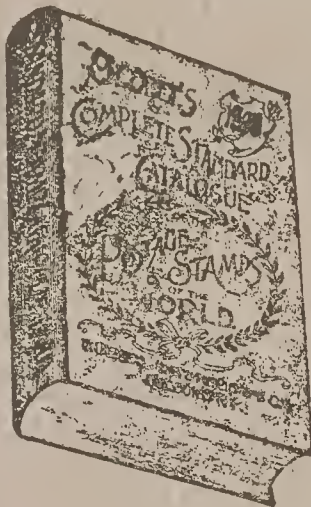


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